

lived by Europe to settle economic conditions in Europe and reestablish our foreign market. Unless normal conditions are restored we must cut production to meet internal demand only, and that means increase of unemployment."

Senator Capper—"I approve of the action of the President. I see no harm that can come of it in view of the expressed limitations contained in the note of acceptance, showing that we are to observe our traditional policy of keeping out of European entanglements, and I can see that much good may come of it."

Senator Jones—"With the limitations in the note of acceptance I think it is a wise move and I believe it will bring beneficial results."

Senator Warren—"I think it was a wise and courteous thing to do and I see no particular objection to it. It seems to me under the circumstances we could not do less than accept, with the distinct understanding that we do not place ourselves under obligations to foreign governments or assume responsibilities."

Senator Lenroot—"I am very much pleased with the President's action. I have assumed that we will not insist on any particular course of action except where it concerns ourselves. I do not regard it as being in conflict with the President's declaration about keeping clear of foreign entanglements."

### RUHR MINERS WOULD NOT RESENT INVASION

*'Business as Usual,' Is Watchword in the Coal Valley.*

By the Associated Press.  
ESSEN, Germany, May 7.—"Business as usual" will be the watchword among the commercial and labor interests in the Ruhr valley should the occupation of that district by allied forces occur, according to statements by leaders of those interests to-day.

In the absence of Otto Hue, president of the Ruhr Miners' Federation, who is in Berlin engaged in conferences in connection with the Cabinet situation, it was declared at labor headquarters here that no general strike was contemplated, nor was one even under discussion.

The labor leaders said that passive resistance on the part of the workers would be beyond their control, but the headquarters were not only not planning a strike but expect to counsel the men to remain at work. The only factor likely to cause trouble, they said, would be the transportation of foreign miners into the Ruhr.

Mr. Hue's standing with the miners is said to be so high that they would be virtually sure to obey a strike order should he issue one, he returns from Berlin. It was commented here, however, that the miners represented the only branch of German industry that had fully carried out its undertakings towards the Allies, which Mr. Hue pledged in the miners' name at the Spa conference.

"It is the irony of fate that we should be the ones to be invaded," a labor official commented. "We did our work so well that coal is now a glut on the French market, and we understand they are shipping some to Newcastle."

One effect of occupation by the French, it was predicted locally, would be the strengthening of German patriotism, which has been somewhat lukewarm among the miners of the Ruhr since the armistice.

At the Chamber of Commerce it was said the business men and others were willing to cooperate with the Allies, but that the occupation of the valley was regarded as doomed to failure as far as financial and economic results were concerned. The constant menace of military operations was considered as responsible for the subnormal output of the mines and other industries during the past month.

### BELGIUM MOBILIZES ONE CLASS FOR RUHR

*Socialist Ministers Refuse to Vote Army for Service.*

By the Associated Press.  
BRUSSELS, May 7.—The Cabinet to-day approved the London reparations decisions and ordered the mobilization of one class.

M. Vandervelde, the Socialist Minister of Justice, voted against approving the decisions, while two other Socialist Ministers abstained from voting. It is considered here that the crisis for the Socialist Ministers has merely been postponed, and will come to an issue if occupation of Ruhr is carried out.

The troops to be mobilized will comprise parts of the classes of 1914 and 1915, and possibly a portion of the class of 1916, in order to raise a total force of 5,000 men.

### 70 MUNITIONS TRAINS REACH RHINELAND

*Communists in Paris Meet in Protest To-day.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Paris, May 7.—Seventy trains carrying munitions of war have already arrived in the Rhineland. Gen. Degoutte is directing the operations from Düsseldorf.

According to Communist newspapers here the French mobilization plans include the calling of technicians of the older classes to the number of 200,000. A great meeting of protest is to be held here to-morrow under Communist auspices. Meanwhile the police are arresting Communists for posting appeals to reservists to refuse to respond to the military call.

### JAPAN'S NAVAL HEAD FAVORS DISARMAMENT

*Awaits Concrete Proposals From Abroad.*

By the Associated Press.  
TOKYO, May 7.—In a speech before a meeting of the Japanese Government to-day Vice-Admiral Tominaga Kato, Minister of the Navy, declared he was heartily in favor of armament reduction, but that no concrete proposal for bringing this about had been received from any country.

Meanwhile he was convinced Japan's naval programme, which is expected to be completed in 1927 at a cost of 200,000,000 yen, would not necessitate increased taxation. He said plans had already been framed for curtailing ordinary expenditures for the next fiscal year so as to be able to meet the requirements of new construction.

### AUSTRIA TO ACCEPT LEAGUE RELIEF PLAN

*By the Associated Press.*

VIENNA, May 7.—The Government is yielding to the demand of the opposition parties that it accept the relief plan of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations, conditional upon assurance of a definite amount of credits. It is understood the amount will be fixed at 100,000,000 Swiss francs, to be used for food credits and the establishment of a currency bank, preliminary to the issuance of new money.

Mortgages on all public and private realty will be used to guarantee the loan and 5 per cent. interest paid. The league's commission has put off its departure awaiting a decision by the Austrian Government.

## FRANCE DELIGHTED AT RETURN OF U.S.

*Paris Press Pleased at the Prospect of American Cooperation.*

### PROOF OF GOOD SENSE Even if Delegates Are Only Unofficial, Presence Will Be Useful.

*ONLY JUSTICE IS SOUGHT*

*Secretary Hughes Praised for Letter to Gompers Against Russian Trade.*

*By the Associated Press.*

PARIS, May 7.—The Paris newspapers express much pleasure to-day over the return of the United States to the councils of the Allies, news of the decision of the Washington Government being prominently displayed.

The *Journal des Debats* reviews the series of actions taken by the United States in connection with the peace settlement under the Administration of President Harding, and terms the return of the United States to participation "Another proof of good sense and friendship toward the Allies." The newspaper continues:

"Even if the United States' delegates attend only unofficially, their presence will be most useful. They can express opinions that can be taken into consideration, and they can inform their Government at first hand. As we seek only justice, we can only be pleased at the reappearance in the councils of representatives of the country that made such great sacrifices for the triumph of right."

The *Journal des Debats* again refers with pleasure to the action of the United States in advising the Germans to address adequate offers to the Allies, and commends the letter of Secretary Hughes to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he emphasized the futility of interfering trade relations with Russia under present conditions, as useful information to the British on the dangers of relations with the Soviets.

The *Transatlantic* refers to the American return as "good news" of "happy augury."

It was declared that the action of the American Government was the result of French diplomacy, and would facilitate a general settlement of peace problems. Referring to divergencies between Premier Briand and Prime Minister Lloyd George, which arose during the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council at London, the *Matin* declared that the opposition of the British Prime Minister to many of Mr. Briand's demands stopped as they enmeshed the future of the United States and to Berlin rejecting the German reparations proposals.

### GERMANS FREE FRENCH CONTROLLER IN SILESIA

*Energetic Action Urged to Suppress Polish Uprising.*

*By the Associated Press.*

PARIS, May 7.—Capt. Debiols of the French army, controller of the Ober-Glogau district of Upper Silesia, who was made prisoner by fifty Germans while on a tour of inspection, has been returned to the Upper Silesian frontier and released, according to advices from Silesia to-night.

The Allies have sent the Allied High Commission in Upper Silesia an urgent request to act energetically in the suppression of the Polish uprising in that district, using the allied troops for the purpose. They also urge that the commission report as quickly as possible on the settlement of the boundaries between Poland and Germany in this area as a result of the recent plebiscite. This question not having been considered at the London session of the Supreme Council, because the commission, it is stated here, had been unable to reach an agreement.

### SOVIET RUSSIA BENT ON WORLD COMMERCE

*Expect to Sell Manganese to United States.*

*By the Associated Press.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Soviet Russia is bent on opening up commerce with the world, Dr. Koudin, the Russian Soviet representative in Constantinople, said to-day.

"We have received an offer from a firm in the United States for manganese deposits from Soviet Georgia," he said. "We expect to satisfy all old claims for manganese purchased, so the new manganese will not be seized on its arrival abroad."

Just now Communism in Russia is on the retreat. One of the new measures adopted by the Russian authorities is a law to encourage spring sowing, the Government having promised the peasants that it will take only 10 per cent. of the crops. The remainder they will be free to sell."

### TURKS FIGHT FRENCH, REJECTING LATE PACT

*Nationalist Assembly Refuses to Ratify Treaty.*

*By the Associated Press.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Fighting has been renewed between the French and Turkish Nationalists in Silesia. It is reported that the Nationalist Assembly at Angora, under pressure by the Bolsheviks, had rejected the treaty entered into some time ago by the representatives of the French and Nationalist Governments for the cessation of hostilities.

An automobile with French officers passed through various towns where Germans were drilling, armed with a variety of weapons, but the car, which was flying the French flag, was not molested.

### MOTION PICTURE RULES UNPOPULAR IN MADRID

*Men and Women Are Ordered Not to Sit Together.*

*By the Associated Press.*

MADRID, May 7.—The proposed police order forbidding men and women to enter moving picture houses and theaters together or sit together is regarded as going beyond the range of police duties.

Many theatres announce they will close their doors should this order be executed. The Minister of Instruction to-day expressed the view that "such an order is an insult to Spanish women." The order was one of many issued for the "maintenance of order."

## Toy Balloon Is Adrift Carrying Diamond Ring

*Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 7.—Miss Anna Trumble, a student at Vassar College, is looking for a toy balloon with a diamond ring attached to it. The ring is of platinum and valued at \$250.

Miss Trumble fastened the string of the balloon to her ring, which she wore, and the balloon, which soared skyward, bearing the ring with it. It started toward the city and the Hudson River. Miss Trumble telephoned to the local police asking them to assist her in capturing the runaway balloon.

After passing over the city the wind shifted from the north and it is now thought the balloon may be sighted in the vicinity of New York.

## KORFANTY IS READY TO RAZE SILESIA

*Continued from First Page.*

witz, resulting in casualties to both the Poles and the Allies. Korfanty admitted the gravity of the food situation. As to the despatch of mining money has been coming from Berlin, he also admitted this was of major significance.

"We plan to issue bonds counter-signed by the manufacturers' association which are to serve as currency," he said. "If we fail, we will confiscate all money in banks which are in our hands, and these probably will contain enough cash to meet 30 per cent. of the payroll."

Voleva said he was enthusiastic over the solidarity of the Polish sympathizers and their patience in the face of bad weather and lack of clothing.

Konkewsky, Polish Commissioner at Reuthen, declared German mine owners have already made overtures offering to recognize the general strike if called off. This, he said, probably would be done on Monday. The insurgents now have guards at their mines and are keeping the emergency pumps running.

### LLOYD GEORGE GIVES A HINT TO POLAND

*Says if Germans Adhere to Treaty Poles Must, Too.*

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
London, May 7.—If Germany accepts the allied terms Poland must also abide by the Treaty of Versailles, the Prime Minister told the Kent Unionist Association at Maidstone this afternoon. He expressed the hope that "wise councils" would prevail in Germany, and declared that "if in the interest not merely of Europe, but of Germany herself, that she should accept the most moderate terms submitted to her."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I will not say whether I am confident, but I am hopeful. If Germany disarms in accordance with the treaty, she is entitled to ask the Allies that she adhere strictly and faithfully to the treaty, which was the charter of her liberty and was signed with the blood of Britons, Frenchmen, Italians and Americans."

Speaking of Ireland, the Prime Minister said:

"I am delighted to see that the two national leaders have met to discuss all questions bearing on the future of the country to which they belong. All I can say is that it is a good sign that they should discuss things together. My difficulty was to get them to even talk over things."

### ARMED GERMANS READY FOR ADVANCING POLES

*Reichswehr Control Kreuzburg, French Withdrawing.*

*By the Associated Press.*

KREUTZBURG, Silesia, May 7.—German Reichswehr officers have assumed control of the Kreuzburg district. Two thousand army rifles have been issued and guards thrown about the town to defend it against a threatened attack by Poles, who are camped in front of the town. The Polish army is estimated at 5,000, with several scores of machine guns.

The Inter-Allied officials are helpless. The French troops having been withdrawn two days ago for service at Rybnik. The Entente's representatives are seven French civilians, a British major and an Italian civilian. Their position is not a pleasant one, the townspeople are highly excited and are angry with the French for having withdrawn.

The Entente representatives have appealed to the Poles. In advance they were told that sooner or later the Poles would occupy Kreuzburg, probably Sunday. At that time the allied officials were negotiating for an exchange of eighty German police held by the Poles in Rosenberg for 170 prisoners held by the Germans here and Oppeln.

The Polish attitude incensed the German leaders, who notified the Inter-Allied Commission that the Germans would hold no conversations with the rebels and would not agree to an exchange of prisoners; but if the Poles carried out their threats to shoot German police the Germans would be forced to reprisals against Polish prisoners.

The Germans received a shipment of arms and ammunition from the Reichswehr depot at Breslau to-day sufficient to equip 400 men. The officers say, however, that probably not more than 3,000 will be immediately armed.

Men and boys with rifles, shotguns, revolvers, knives and axes hold over the town here and Oppeln and subject strangers to minute examination.

An automobile with French officers passed through various towns where Germans were drilling, armed with a variety of weapons, but the car, which was flying the French flag, was not molested.

### UNCOVER PREHISTORIC CITY.

*Ruins of 2000 B. C. Found Between Mycenae and Corinth.*

*By the Associated Press.*

ATHENS, May 7.—Ruins of a prehistoric city have been discovered by Prof. Carl Blegen of the American Archaeological School here.

The city has been found situated between Corinth and Mycenae, in southern Greece, and pottery and fragments of statuary unearthed fix the date of the prosperity at about 2000 B. C.

## TRANSPORT LABOR BANS FOREIGN COAL

*Refuses to Handle Fuel Arriving at British Ports From Abroad.*

*TRAIN SERVICE IS CUT*

*Lloyd George Condemns Pool System as Destroying Industrial Incentive.*

*Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.*

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
London, May 7.—British railroad men and transport workers have decided definitely to refuse to handle American or other foreign coal arriving at British ports, their action being in sympathy with the strike of the coal miners here.

Several shiploads of American coal are expected here next week and a serious tie-up is threatened. Already several thousand tons of foreign coal remain unloaded at British ports, and for the last two weeks transport workers have been giving the port authorities considerable trouble through their refusal to handle American coal. The Government is keeping secret the amount of coal already received here from America, but admits an unlimited supply. It is known that the strike is going almost as long as to get the coal unloaded.

Further reductions in the train and tramway services were announced to-day.

Glasgow harbor is tied up as a result of a sympathetic strike by the dock workers, but non-union workers there are unloading the coal. The police and the military are keeping order.

The Prime Minister in a speech this afternoon said the miners must first get rid of the notion that the mine is a place where huge profits and that the capitalists are trying to rob them. He declared the price of coal for domestic consumption could not be increased to recognize the de facto government of the miners.

The Prime Minister condemned a pool system as pernicious, asserting it would destroy all incentive to industry in the country and "it might result in the *Daily Mail* having to make up for the London *Daily Herald*."

### FRENCH REPORT POLES ARE QUITTING RYBNIK

*By the Associated Press.*

OPPEL, Upper Silesia, May 7.—French officials here report the Poles are evacuating Rybnik and are showing an inclination to withdraw from other sections of the industrial region. The only serious fighting is going on at Kierstated, thirty-six miles south of Oppele, where German Elzowehner are attacking the Poles.

In general the situation has improved and work has been resumed at a number of mines. One of the French authorities said to-day:

"The Poles are coming to the realization that they adopted the wrong tactics. Indications are that they gradually will retire and leave the Entente to decide this question. We expect this attitude to make itself plain within the next three or four days."

Prime Hatzfeld, German delegate on the Inter-Allied Commission, declared yesterday every effort was being made to hold back the Germans, but the danger was increasing hourly.

German requests that the frontier between Germany and Silesia be opened and all political prisoners held by the Allies in Upper Silesia be released have been granted by the Inter-Allied Commission here.

"We have asked the Allies to increase their forces here," Prime Hatzfeld declared. "From 30,000 to 40,000 soldiers are needed, and needed badly, if the most serious situation is to be avoided."

We fully realize what the consequences of a fight between the German and French soldiers would be, and we will spare no efforts to stave off an incident which might lead to war, and would certainly cause widespread fighting among German civilians and Poles."

### IBANEZ ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT UNITED STATES

*Author Praises Interest Taken in Spain by This Country.*

*By the Associated Press.*

MADRID, May 7.—Vicente Ibanez, the author, to-day spoke enthusiastically of his reception during his visit to the United States, where, he declared, Spain's situation had been occupied more attention than in the countries of Europe, where the majority of the people were indifferent to them.

Senor Ibanez said Mexico should be left to work out its own destiny. The worst feature of all was the militaristic spirit under illiterate generals, the novelist declared.

He will start literary gatherings in his house in Madrid, where men can exchange views with women, the novelist being of the opinion that the separation of sexes in the French is harmful, creating false conceptions of life.

### JEW AND MOSLEMS AGAIN IN CLASH

*Military Intervenes After Several Casualties.*

*By the Associated Press.*

JERUSALEM, May 7.—Another disturbance between Jews and Moslems occurred to-day near Petah Tikvah, involving some casualties. The military intervened.

PARIS, May 7.—Agitation continues in Jaffa, Palestine, where recently many persons were killed or wounded in clashes between Arabs and Jews, according to official French advices to-day. Apprehension is felt regarding possible developments on the occasion of an important Muslim festival to-day. Muslim seamen and refugees to allow Jewish immigrants to disembark. A Jewish war vessel has arrived at Jaffa.

Bedouins who attacked Israeli colonists were repulsed by British troops.

### PARIS IN GALA ATTIRE FOR ST. JOAN OF ARC

*Many French Cities Fail to Join in Honors.*

*By the Associated Press.*

PARIS, May 7.—Buildings are being decorated and illuminations have been placed in preparation for the celebration to-morrow in honor of St. Joan of Arc.

Protest has come from many quarters over the fact that a number of cities refused the appropriations for the celebration which the Government asked, some of them on the ground of economy and others for various reasons.

The French Masque order has declared its reverence for Joan, but has objected to to-morrow's celebration, maintaining that to-day observed should be the anniversary of the burning at the stake.

## SIR PHILIP GIBBS SEES BRITISH TEST IN LABOR WAR

*Continued from First Page.*

subistence on the edge of pauperdom. The homecoming soldiers, now again in the ranks of labor, learned a larger life in the war.

They lived out of doors under the great sky. They had leisure for entertainment outside the breast lines of trenches. They looked forward to a life after the war, if they had the luck to live, as a good reward for gallant service. And unfortunately they lost the habit of hard work and learned the hatred of dirty toll.

### Revolt Against Dirty Work.

Labor in England is revolting against dirty work. It is fighting not only for good wages but for an easier time, some fun in life, some clothes that might be clean and spruce and some time and money for pleasure, as enjoyed by the middle classes, without the haggard apprehension of dire poverty. Thus the revolt of millions against ugly toll, and it happens at a time when England's financial state is critical.

The last budget revealed the portentous burden imposed upon British shoulders. The income tax alone amounts to twice the total national revenue before the war, and it is reckoned at twenty-two pounds sterling per capita, compared with three pounds paid by the Germans. The richest men pay sixteen shillings out of every twenty of income and people of moderate means and the professional classes pay one-third of the income taxes and the local taxes.

Even with that tax collection we are unable to reduce our overwhelming war debts to any important extent. For the interest on our debts alone are paying this year 325,000,000 pounds sterling. Now these figures and facts bring England to the crossroads of her fate, and what is being decided now in this conflict of political and social ideas is whether she will take the road of idealism and self-sacrifice for the sake of recovery and progress or whether she will pursue the old methods of force and self-interest.

### Those Two Conflicting Ideals

across every class and divide every group of men and women according to their temperament and education.

Realists Versus Idealists.

To explain the situation in another way, I may say this struggle is between realists and idealists. The realists in the governing classes believe the nation may be saved only by returning to the old traditions of British supremacy at home and abroad, based on cheap submissive labor at home, kept quiet by fear of unemployment, and by imperial commercial adventures to secure world markets and raw material with protective tariffs and the power of a big navy.

This school of thought is led for the moment by Mr. Lloyd George against his natural instincts, in alliance with Tory minds upon whom his office depends, which favor a sharp, stern conflict with labor when after an inevitable defeat the workmen will feed from the hand that smote them. This school, of which Lloyd George is nominal leader but moral antagonist, is for the imperial development of Mesopotamia, and Palestine (though Mesopotamia costs forty millions pounds annually); for coercion rather than reconciliation in Ireland (though our army there costs two and a quarter million pounds sterling monthly); for punitive measures against Germany with the utmost rigor, including occupation and ransom (though it risks future war); and for a strong hand everywhere in order to maintain the British prestige in the world.

### The Realists in the Labor Ranks

more ignorant of the big issues involved and more limited in their interest, believe also in the policy of a strong hand according to old methods. They still believe that by withholding labor they can terrorize the Government and secure high wages. They advocate organized laziness, called limitation of output, in order to avoid overwork, secure jobs for more men and enjoy life.

Church Demands Decent Wages.

But on both sides idealists are trying to modify this direct conflict and to lead the nation in an entirely different road. The recent conference of Bishops was, for instance, remarkable in expressing sympathy for the miners and stating that the first charge on all industry must be wages of workers sufficient to insure a decent livelihood, and the Bishops rebuked the mine owners for offering wages that did not fulfill those conditions. That was a definite challenge by the English church to the employers who want a straight fight with labor in order to beat them back to surrender on any terms.

Labor leaders like Thomas, Clynes, Snowden and others have definitely abandoned the policy of using the strike as a political weapon and are trying to educate labor to abandon all ideas and methods of revolution in order to work for a national evolution by which more equality of conditions may prevail in all classes.

The idealists, as I have called them, on the top as well as on the bottom rungs of the ladder—men like Viscount Grey, Herbert Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil at the top, men whom I meet on street cars at the bottom—have a certain clear cut policy which they express in different ways, but

## REICHSTAG SPLIT ON ALLIES' ULTIMATUM

*Continued from First Page.*

to increasing the suspicion against France in connection with the ultimatum and financial indemnities.

The newspapers and the Reichstag party leaders think that if Germany signs what she believes to be a pact incapable of faithful invasion of the Ruhr is bound to follow the first violation or omission of her obligations. The party leaders, therefore, are attempting to make up their minds which is the lesser evil.

The present crisis differs from numerous forerunners, as the incoming Cabinet will know Parliament's temper well in advance, just as the Reichstag will be informed as to how the Cabinet stands.

The parties postponed their conference until to-morrow, and it is not probable that the crisis will continue well up to the time limit fixed by the Entente for Germany's reply.

### VALPARAISO CHARGES DENIED.

*University's New Head Contradicts His Predecessor.*

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 7.—C. Nash Jeffrey, president and the Board of Trustees of the Valparaiso University issued a statement to-day denying charges that "Bolshevism, Communism and other evils" exist in it.

The charges were made April 25 by Daniel Russell Hodgdon, retiring president of Valparaiso.

## JAPANESE PRINCE REACHES ENGLAND

*Hirohito at Spithead; Cancels Dinner, Due to Coal Crisis.*

LONDON, May 7.—The Japanese warship Katori, bringing Prince Hirohito, his apparent to the Japanese throne, his visit to England, arrived at Spithead shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The British warships in port were elaborately decorated for the occasion and salutes were exchanged. The Crown Prince will remain aboard the Katori over Sunday, proceeding to London Monday.

Newspapers printed editorials complimentary to Japan this morning as a welcome to the Prince. The London *Times* says it has learned the official dinner to have been given next Thursday night in honor of the Prince has been cancelled upon suggestion from the royal visitor, who took the decision because of the coal crisis in Great Britain.

### M. KARGERE

*Fifth Ave. & 49th St.*

*French Silk Jersey Dresses*

*Sweaters, wool and silk*

*Pillows in "Fond de Bonnet"*

*LINGERIE*

*Paris: 11 Bis Rue Montaigne*

## Kurzman Importer

*Fifth Avenue & 36th St.*

*Particular attention is directed to the following*

## Unusual Values

*Paris Made Summer Frocks*

*Crepe de chine—chiffon and sheer fabrics*

*Elaborately embroidered*

*\$75.00*

*Original Imported Model Hats*

*from the eminent Paris creators*

*\$20.00*

*French Parasols*

*\$15.00*

*French Veils*

*\$5.00*

*Noteworthy Reductions*

*Trimmed Hats Coats Capes*

*Gowns Suits Furs Blouses*

*Entirely New Collection*

*"Summer Hats for Summer Wear"*

*will be shown week beginning*

*Monday May 9th*

## Seasonable Furs for Cool Days

*DURING this between-season period we may still expect many cool days. For smartness and comfort the following Scarfs, appealing both in quality and price meet the most exacting requirement.*

*Natural Russian Sable Scarfs . . . \$65.00 up*

*Natural Baum Marten Scarfs . . . 40.00 up*

*Natural Stone Marten Scarfs . . . 35.00 up*

*Dyed Foxes in Various Shades . . . 18.00 up*

*Silver and Natural Black Foxes . . . 175.00 up*

*Bisque and Platinum Dyed Fox Scarfs . . . 65.00 up*

*Fur Storage 2% of Valuation*

## A. JAECKEL & CO. Furriers

*Fifth Avenue—Between 35th & 36th Streets*

*"Phone Fitts" Roy 2043, 2044, 2045*